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LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS

NEW ENGLAND

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

WHOLE NO. 3221

For instance, if the Government crop reporter at Topeka, Kan., wired that Sumner County, with a usual crop of eight million bushels, was going to produce only five million bushels this season, and the man on the ground at Wellington, the country-seat of Sumner, wired that the crop would be the same as usual, the estimate of the Topeka agent would be thrown away and not considered. But if Sumner County was an uncertain wheat-producing centre, which it is not, then the report from Topeka would be used to the extent of cutting down the

Time was when it was considered necessary to plow at least a part of the land, both

Putting up Butter.

In churning, the butter ought to be taken as soon as it reaches the granular state or minute wheat-grain-sized bodies, because then the washing of it is done all the more effectually. Big lumps are with difficulty washed, and, with indifferent washing, casein is left in or about the butter and is a

In this article it is our purpose to speak of the pig and his place in the economy of dairying. We do not think that "any old place" is good enough for a pig. The pig needs a good home, where he can be dry and have plenty of sunshine. The practice

The production of pork on the dairy farm is like any other part of the business of dairying. It must be conducted in a businesslike manner; careful attention should be paid to all the details and all the work done in a systematic manner. It is in this way that the business becomes pleasant and profitable, and the farm becomes more productive and valuable each year.

Bright flowers make a happy home.



Elaborate precautions are now taken to preserve secrecy in the final estimates of the

It is a pleasure to look upon a field well plowed. This shows that a farmer knows his business, and has judgment to select the best kind of plow for his work, and to properly gauge it, as well as the harness, so that it will run easily and smoothly, and turn furrows of uniform width and depth. Some farmers use a sulky plow especially for greensward, and with these the best kind of work can be done.

The next movement is to fill the jars full to near the rim, up within one or two inches, and fill up with salt. Cover with a cloth, and set the salt, and it will be done with either parchment or tight paper. Store away in a cool place and in a dry atmosphere. In opening the jars, take out as much butter as is required, and cover the remainder over with salt and keep air out of the jar as far as possible. The butter taken out for use may to advantage be out in comparatively small bodies and be soaked in water at about sixty-five degrees for several hours, and then be made up into neat pats. Thus it will prove of very different quality from ordinary pot butter, and be indeed quite passable for any other any use. As to the kind of jars, none

The brood sow ought to have a out-door run during the warm seasons. Her feed should be of a coarse nature. Corn meal should not form part of her ration. She should not be allowed to become overfat, nor, on the other hand, should she be kept too short. Her ration should be fairly liberal, and she should be kept in good health. Under such conditions she will bear two litters of pigs each year. Those sows that show themselves to be the best mothers should be kept for some year

Butter Market Improved.

The butter market is steady at an advance of half a cent on most of the choice grades. Receipts are still quite large and demand is no more than sufficient to take care of arrivals. Western creamery in large tubs is plenty and selling one-half cent or more below similar grades. The lower grades are usual and getting little benefit from the recovery of prices. Choice print and box goods are doing well.

The delay in shipment on account of storms and other causes has helped to strengthen the New York market this week, and the situation has been firm. Considerable stock has been taken out of storage to fill the gap. With the arrival of delayed stocks prices may show weakness for the time. Any special advance will doubtless bring out more storage butter. New York State dairy is in small supply and has a correspondingly small demand. Imitation creamery slow. Factory is quiet but steady; stock is coming forward slowly. There is quite a firm feeling on packing stock and the light receipts are worked off promptly at full late prices. Receipts of butter at New York, Wednesday, 1903 packages.

The weak condition of the butter market at times during much of the past month is readily understood from the official record of the receipts at New York for September. The figures show arrivals of 207,435 packages, as compared with 181,535 packages for the same month last year. This shows an increase of 25,900 packages, or about 14 per cent. As there was about the same increase in 1901 the gain in the two years was equal to about twenty-eight per cent. Looking back over previous years we find that the highest record was in 1898 when the month's receipts ran up to 186,985 packages, so that this year's figures were 20,450 packages ahead of all preceding records for the month of September; no wonder prices weakened contrary to the usual habit of the market at this time of year.

Holders of storage butter are rather uncertain of the prospect. At present rate of receipts and prices their prospects seem poor. But the demand is large, and there are indications that prices will rise as soon as pastures fall and shipments fall off.

Makers of renovated and imitation butter are having a hard season. When good creamery or dairy butter is low, few care to buy other stuff, and there is less temptation for dealers to substitute a bogus article. "Packing stock," which is old damaged butter from which renovated is made, is rather scarce and high, thus affording the factory men slight encouragement from the standpoint of raw material.

Cheese is in full supply at the leading markets and prices tending to weaken. Buyers are holding off and the general movement is exceedingly slow. Prices were further reduced at New York Wednesday one-fourth cent per pound all through the list, both full cream and skims, but as yet appear reductions to have attracted very little if any increased attention. Large sizes are in moderate supply, but exporters have no encouragement, and are practically out of the market, and home-trade dealers are showing very little interest. Really fine skims do not appear to be in any surplus and sell fairly, but on all the ordinary grades prices are unsettled and merely a matter of negotiation between buyers and sellers.

Provisions in Large Supply.

Larger shipments to market centres have carried provision prices in a slightly downward direction as a whole. But the price movement is irregular, some lines of pork products advancing slightly, and fresh beef holding nearly steady while most lines of pork, including lard, have been marked down a little.

The slaughter of hogs for Boston market the past week was 23,000, which is a little above figures for the preceding week, and for corresponding week last year the export demand has also been larger, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$125,000; preceding week, \$120,000; same week a year ago, \$90,000.

There was a fair increase in the marketing of hogs the past week. The total Western packing amounted to 305,000, compared with 265,000 the preceding week and 310,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 315,000, and two years ago 405,000. From March 1 the total is 11,035,000, against 10,845,000 a year ago, an increase of 80,000. Reports in regard to quality of receipts are somewhat variable, but on the whole are fairly good, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. Prices for hogs have had a downward tendency, the closing average at prominent markets being \$5.70 per one hundred pounds, compared with \$5.95 a week ago, \$6 two weeks ago, \$7.20 a year ago and \$6.15 two weeks ago.

Fresh beef has been shipped to Boston in large amounts for local markets, but the shipments passing through Boston for export have decreased since the live stock trade has been resumed, a larger proportion of exports being made on the hoof. Boston has special facilities for this line of trade and also more favorable rates than Montreal, and is fast regaining the business lost to that city during the embargo.

Of fresh beef arrivals for the week, the total was 102 cars for Boston and seventy-three cars for export, a total of 265 cars; preceding week, 175 cars for Boston and 108 cars for export, a total of 283 cars; same week a year ago, 112 cars for Boston and seventy-six cars for export, a total of 188 cars.

Vegetables in Short Supply.

The stormy weather the first part of the week reduced the shipment of vegetables and many lines sold higher. Return of fair weather brought increased supplies and prices sank to about the former level. Corn is not plenty, and much of the stock is poor; farmers hold at \$1 per bushel box. Cabbages are in better supply, but sell readily, the demand being active. Hothouse cucumbers are again a feature of the market. Good ripe tomatoes are scarce and high. Green ones sell fairly well at about 65 cents a bushel. Squashes are more plenty, and are selling low compared with most other vegetables. Turnips seem scarce and high for this time of the year, bringing about the same price as beets, or even considerably more for choice lots. Onions are in good demand, and selling steadily at about 75 cents per bushel. Lima beans are also scarce and high, choice ones bringing almost the holder's own price. Cantaloupes are nearly done, a few good ones still arriving from the West. Artichokes are in the market and sell at \$1.00 to \$2 per bushel.

At New York the demand for potatoes is fairly active and market firm, with prices favoring sellers. Sweet potatoes hold firm at the recent advance. Onions are in light receipt and highest, especially red. Cabbages plenty and weak. Cauliflowers in light receipt and about \$1 higher; short-

trimmed sold mainly at \$2 to \$3 and long-trimmed \$1.25 to \$2, with culls 75 cents to \$1. Cucumbers are in good demand when prime. Cucumber pickles run mostly poor. Celery is dull. Eggplants are in light receipt. Green corn is dull. Lettuce is plenty and weak; some St. Louis stock in 15-dozen boxes, selling at 50 cents, and Washington lettuce in barrels does not exceed \$1.50 to \$2. Lima beans steady for prime. Okra dull and weak. String beans in light receipt and steady; some Baltimore stock received and sold at \$1.25 per half-barrel basket. Squash and turnips dragging. Tomatoes firmer for choice, but poor show no improvement.

Hay Trade Dull.

The hay markets everywhere are nearly unchanged from those of last week's reports. Supplies at New York are being fast reduced, and the market will soon take on a firmer tone unless the railroads remove the embargo and bring more hay. At Boston, receipts and stock on hand are large and prices have shown a slightly weaker tendency.

The markets will evidently be well supplied with hay as soon as the railroads and canal boats can move it forward. According to the Cincinnati Price Current the crop will reach 62,750,000 tons. This is not the largest on record, as the yield in 1893 was 65,766,000 tons, and in 1898 68,377,000; but it is larger by ten per cent, than the average of the past ten years, and, with the exception of the crops of 1898 and 1893, is the largest ever harvested in the United States.

New York, instead of being destitute of home-grown hay, has harvested 6,298,000 tons, against 6,719,000 tons in 1902. In the New England States, also, the yield for the season is not far behind that of last year. Wisconsin is put down for 3,510,000 tons in 1903, against 3,290,000 tons in 1902. Hay comes after corn and cotton as the most valuable crop of the United States, corn being first, cotton next and hay third.

Potatoes Should Advance.

The potato market is steady, with prices well maintained. Prices seem too low for the supply in light.

The rot has about finished, and forced shipments may be expected to decrease. There are complaints of a short supply in central and western New York, Michigan and the Northwest. There is apparent reason to expect a steady advance in prices. The crop in Maine is certainly a large one, but it appears to be needed to offset the shortage elsewhere.

Twenty-four Cents for Month's Milk.

Governor Bacheelder of New Hampshire became sarcastic when he received his check for milk shipped to Boston during August. He had sent milk worth \$17.75, but on account of the "unequal production" clause of his contract there was a deduction of \$17.51, leaving the net sum of twenty-four cents for the milk. "I am thankful they did not send for the cows," Governor Bacheelder is reported to have said. "I think little can be said in defence of a system of selling milk that allows contractors, after notifying producers of the abundance of milk and requesting that the quantity be not increased, to deduct \$17.51 from an account of \$17.75 because so little milk was produced by that person during the month. It seems ridiculously absurd for those who did the most to reduce the surplus to be fined the highest for not producing more milk."

My shipments during September were still further reduced. I am now anxious to know whether the milk was enough to meet the demands of the contractors. If not, I expect to be compelled to send them a cow or two to square the account." Governor Bacheelder's remarks were shown to C. P. Hood & Co., the contractors to which allocation was made, but a member of the firm declined to discuss the matter beyond making the statement that the firm had acted according to the contract with Governor Bacheelder. "It would have been only fair," said the spokesman, "for Governor Bacheelder to have stated the full terms of his contract. The 'unequal production' clause is intended to regulate the amount of milk. It is, of course, a bad thing for the contractor when a shipper sends eight hundred cars one month and only three hundred the next month. These figures do not apply to any shipper, but are merely stated for illustration. Yes, it is possible, under certain conditions, that the deduction for unequal production might nearly equal the value of the milk shipped, as in the case of Governor Bacheelder."

The new arrangement between contractors and shippers is somewhat different, as it provides that producers are not to be limited below last year's production.

"The basis of production," said Mr. Wolcott of C. Bright & Co., milk contractors, "is the output of October, 1902. Each shipper may send each month, for the next six months, the amount of his shipment during October, 1902. There is seldom any trouble about a shipper sending less than his limit. If he sends more he receives the butter price for the excess."

The two-cent per car deduction from the Boston price is the contractors' charge for carrying the total surplus and does not apply to the individual producers. Thus the contractors have a double protection, one limiting the amount sent by each producer and the other two cents deduction for carry-

ing the general surplus. The present price of Boston, 39¢ cents per 85-quart can, after deducting average freight and surplus charge, leaves an average at the country shipping station of 27¢ cents per can, or not quite 3¢ cents per quart.

Produce Notes.

The average condition of flax on Oct. 1, as given in the Government report, was 74, as compared with 80.5 one month ago and 80.3 on Aug. 1, 1903.

The average condition of potatoes on Oct. 1 was 74.6, against 84.3 one month ago, 82.5 on Oct. 1, 1902, 54 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 73.1.

When the new steamship Columbia, Captain Masters of the Leyland Line's Boston-London service, left the pier at the Grand Junction docks last week, she was drawing twenty-seven feet seven inches and was a "full ship." Her cargo included one hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and 388 heads of cattle were driven aboard just before sailing. A large freight of general merchandise, including apples and provisions, completed her cargo, making her the heaviest laden vessel which has left Boston in a number of months.

Grapes in New York State and New England are decidedly a short crop. The abundance of cheap grapes from California has kept the market from rising as far as would naturally be the case.

The corn-packing season in Maine and the Northeast generally has been very unsatisfactory. Between early droughts, cold midseason and fall frost the crop was close to a total failure. This is the second year in succession when this important money crop has failed Maine farmers.

There is no doubt the system of cold storage of eggs has been a great boon to the farmer, who formerly had to sacrifice the egg product of the poultry-yard in time of plenty. The chief object in storing is to relieve the usual glut in the spring months, for despite all the new breeds of fowls, modern appliances and perfect rationing, etc., the fact remains that every body's hens lay in the spring; the absence of this feature in the autumn and early winter months being responsible for the many attempted systems of egg preservation, of which cold storage, under proper favorable conditions, holds the premier position.

High winter prices are indicated for cabbages. Certain Pennsylvania growers have been offered as high as \$18 a ton for their cabbage crop, and some of them are holding for \$30, and it looks as though they would get it.

A Bennington (Vt.) man, who is a trapper and gatherer of ginseng root, says that of the hundreds of butternut trees that he has examined this season, he discovered one butternut, and that he brought home with him as a curiosity. There is a fairly good crop of walnuts and some chestnuts. It is thought that the continued cold weather and late light frosts that prevailed at the time the nut-bearing trees were in blossom were the cause of the failure of the crop.

In Waterbury, Ct., strawberries and chestnuts were brought to the market from the same farm. The strawberries were of the second crop and were very nice. The shipments of apples from Virginia are said to be the largest ever known. John S. Woodruff in the Bent Mountain section has sold his Pippins on the trees for \$16,000. A number of other farmers have sold their crops at from \$3000 to \$6000.

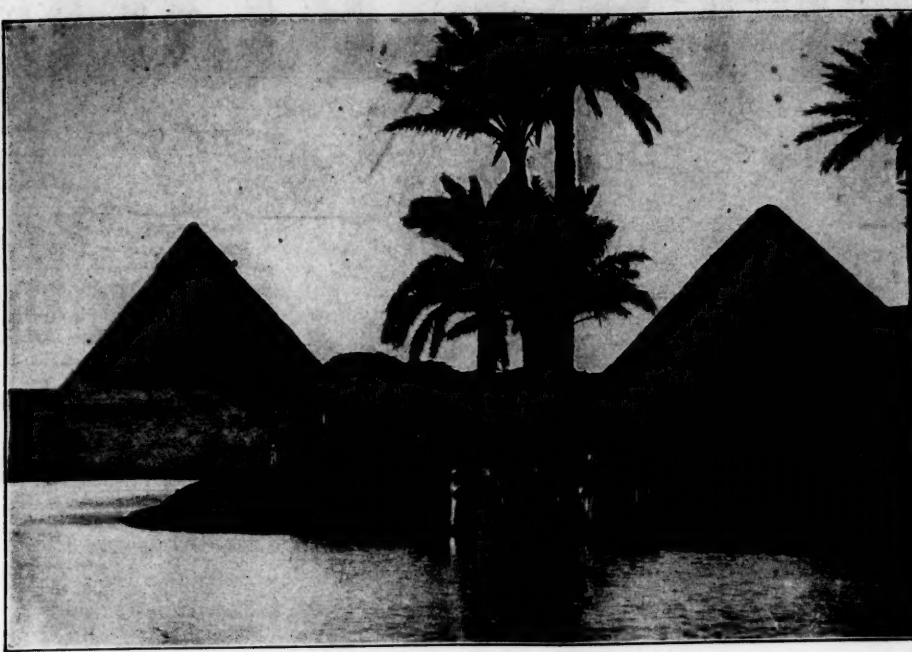
The canning factory at Ellenville, N. Y., has put up 150,000 cans of corn. The Long Island Cauliflower Association is very busy marketing its stock. Last week about twenty thousand barrels were sent from the various stations, this point shipping the bulk of them. About 1200 barrels a day go to Brooklyn and Manhattan markets. Refrigerator cars are shipped direct to Baltimore, Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

The Situation in Grain.

The grain market has seen-sawed considerably during the past two weeks. The general tendency is downward, as might be expected, in view of the favorable completion of recent crop reports. Corn, after keeping everybody on the anxious seat for weeks, is now safe on account of the lateness of frost in the main producing sections. The October Government report indicated 2,307,980,000 bushels, against 2,323,648,312 bushels last year. Last year's crop was the largest on record, and the crop this year, as reported, stands second. These figures afford no basis for high prices, especially in view of the fact that the wheat is also reported as within eleven million bushels of last year's crop. But the export demand will have a powerful influence over prices.

According to the latest French government estimate, there is shortage in the world's supply of wheat this year as compared with last year of about sixty-eight million bushels. This shortage ought to mean somewhat better prices than last year for surplus American wheat. French estimate counts four as wheat which is reasonable, since in England, in 1902, more than one-fifth of the total consumption of wheat was supplied by imports of flour.

The average quality of spring wheat is 85.5, as compared with 87.7 one year ago. The preliminary returns indicate an oat crop of about 767,000,000 bushels, or an average of 28.4 bushels an acre, as compared with 34.5 bushels one year ago, 25.1 in 1901 and a ten-year average of 27.8.



THE PYRAMIDS SEEN FROM NATIVE VILLAGE.
One of the illustrations from Frederic C. Penfield's "Present Day Egypt."
Published by The Century Co.

The average for quality is 79.9, against 86.7 in 1902 and 83.7 in 1901. The preliminary estimate of the yield an acre of barley is 26.4 bushels, against 29 one year ago, 24.7 in 1901 and a ten-year average of 23.8. The average for quality is 85.4, against 87.3 last year and 89.2 in 1901. The preliminary estimate of yield an acre of rye is 15.4 bushels, against 17 last year, 15.1 in 1901 and a ten-year average of 14.8. The average for quality is 88.4, against 91.8 last year and 89.4 in 1901.

Literature.

URSULA'S FRESHMAN. By Anna Chapin Ray. pp. 303. (Little, Brown & Co.)
BLAKE REDDING. By Natalie Rice Clark. pp. 301. (Little, Brown & Co.)
THE GIANT'S RUBY. By Mabel Fuller Blood. pp. 222. (Little, Brown & Co.)
JERROCK'S JAUNTS AND JOLLITIES. By R. S. Surtees. pp. 240. (D. Appleton & Co.)
HANDLEY CROSS. By R. S. Surtees. pp. 720. (D. Appleton & Co.)
INSECT FOLK. By Margaret W. Morley. pp. 196. (Ginn & Co.)
WAYS OF THE SIX-FOOTED. By Anna Botsford Comstock. pp. 122. (Ginn & Co.)
THE WARRIORS. By Anna R. Brown Lindsay. pp. 218. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
ROMANCE OF COLONIAL DAYS. By Gertrude Brooks. pp. 180. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
JIM CROW'S LANGUAGE LESSONS. By Julia Darrow Cowles. pp. 118. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
HOW THE TWO ENDS MET. By Mary F. Leonard. pp. 97. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
THE TRUTH ABOUT SANTA CLAUS. By Charlotte M. Valie. pp. 60. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
FAIRY LEGENDS OF THE FRENCH PROVINCES. Translated by Mrs. M. Cary. pp. 298. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
BIBLE STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By Sarah D. Dawes. pp. 305. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
JESOP'S FABLES. Edited by J. Walker McSpadden. pp. 230. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
TWILIGHT TALES TOLD TO TINY TOTS. By Anna D. Roserans. pp. 135. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
HOW TO RESELF SUPPORTING AT COLLEGE. By James M. Lee. pp. 33. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
MARY OF BETHANY. By J. R. Miller, D. D. pp. 26. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
THE POET'S VISION OF MAN. By John W. Powell, Jr. pp. 45. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)
Laura E. Richards in "The Golden Windows," has produced a book of fables for young and old that has a literary flavor that we do not often find in volumes of this description, and the morals it conveys are always impressive without being prosy. Simplicity and gracefulness of style are the dominating features of all the stories in this charming volume, which mechanically is a dainty piece of fine book-making.

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The story of a lumbering and farming community in Michigan, by Eugene Thwing, a new writer, is really a series of incidents hung on a slender thread of character development. The time is the period immediately following the civil war, and the characters, or many of them, are undoubtedly taken from life. Sam Hawkins, who has had a college education without deriving any special benefits, is the mischievous maker of Red-Keg, and patient Lettie Green, who loves him, is the heroine. Hawkins is but one of a quartette of young men, who call themselves "The Invincibles," but who in reality conduct an illicit distillery on a secluded island. There is enough incident, too, in the story to make two books of the "backwoods" type, did the author but possess the art. As it is, episode follows episode with the principal characters lost sight of, and the super-numeraries holding the centre of the stage. There is a single sawing match at Sawyer's Camp, the breaking of the great railway at Red-Keg, the house-raising at Ros Whitmore's, the country dance at sixteen, a person's donation party, the chastisement of unruly boys by a fearless school-master, the kidnapping of a pretty Irish girl by Sam Hawkins, and the capture of the "moonshiners" by Lawrence, the tramp detective. Of course, after the law-breaking "hero" is brought to a realizing sense of his crimes, he is persuaded to lead a new life. Hawkins, "makes up" with Lettie, who, it appears, has been his wife for three years, saves a life in a great fire and is pardoned for robbing the mail and operating an illicit distillery before his case is tried in the United States Court. The moral tone of the book is, on the whole, above reproach, according to generally accepted standards. There are many natural situations and appeals to one's sympathies in the story, and undoubtedly the theme itself is a popular one. The book is rich in local color and written on lines which appeal to the indiscriminating novel-reader. It is not a skillfully constructed or artistically told novel. (New York: The Book-Lover Press. Price, \$1.50.)

Following closely after the deluge of animal and nature stories which teach the young idea how to "shoot" with a camera or with a pair of field glasses is "Trapper Jim," which gives accurate and comprehensive information how to hunt and trap in the good old fashioned way. It must be confessed that a book of this description, with its detailed information, drawings and advice, will appeal more strongly to the normal boy than some of the books written by the new school of nature writers. "Trapper Jim" is a lad of fourteen who is blessed with a cousin Ned. The latter is many years Jim's senior, and his experience in the field of sports appears to have been remarkable. There is scarcely anything in the way of information which he is not able to impart. The book is therefore a record of the excursions which the two participated in by field and stream in search of small game. There is a colloquial conversation running throughout the book, instead of that dried encyclopedic information. Mr. Edwyn Landys, the author, not only tells his youthful readers how to take captive the "fowl of the air, the beasts of the fields and the fish of the sea,"—at least those which one would ordinarily come in contact with,—but he provides instruction in swimming, boxing, rowing, camping and taxidermy. There is scarcely any phase of shooting, trapping or fishing which is not fully treated in this book of 441 pages, and the text is intelligently illustrated.

Among the chapters we find one entitled "A Delusion and a Snare," in which Mr. Landys makes the following pertinent remarks in the course of the conversation which Jim and Ned are conducting:

"But I read about rabbits, and they seemed to know a whole lot; they fooled people," persisted Jim.

"That's all right; the rabbits didn't fool anybody," was the writers did the fooling. Some of the nature books are the work of extremely clever people, who know a little about beasts and a whole lot about other people. The books are interesting or amusing, as the case happens to be, but they also are misleading. For instance, you have read of birds and animals holding long conversations; but as a rule their speech is on the plane of the pulpit, the Senate and the higher courts. Now do you suppose your rabbit yelled 'Help!' or 'Murder!' when he felt snared? Did he sit up and speak a piece on the cruelty of mankind,—did he hurl maledictions or even say 'Thanks' when you let him go? You remember he fanned away from there in strictly rabbit fashion, because he had only enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education in a rabbit school, not a man's college. Even now he has no idea what a snare is, he doesn't know what a garden is, nor that he was in a garden. He doesn't know what you are, and he doesn't care a hang, so long as you don't get him again. In fact, he is just a rabbit, notable and to the point. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

F. Hopkinson Smith has given us a book of choice short stories in "The Under Dog." He explains that in the strife of life some men lose their place through physical weakness or lost opportunities or impaired abilities, and struggle as they may, they must always be the Under Dog in the fight. Others are misjudged—often by their fellows; sometimes by the law. Still others lose place from being misunderstood; from being out of touch with their surroundings; out of reach of those who, if they knew, would help. Once in a while there can be met one whose poverty or uncountness makes us shun him at sight; and yet one, if we did but know it, with a joyous melody in his heart, oftentimes in tune with our own harmonies.

It is of those who are sometimes misjudged by the law that Mr. Smith depicts in his first group of three tales. The scene is laid in the Covington (Ky.) jail or court house, and the theme is,—"moonshiners."

Samanthy North is the prisoner who first excites the story-teller's sympathy. She is a typical Kentucky mountaineer, between seventeen and twenty, with a three-month-old baby. She is dressed coarsely, the baby is scantily clothed and she endures imprisonment stolidly. She had been convicted and sentenced because she sold another man's whiskey to keep the family from starving. Her arrest was brought about by a customer who "zave her away" because she would not trust him for his drink. She was hurried to jail with a two-week-old child. Now her sentence has expired, and the fair to Pineville, her home, is \$6.65. She is without a cent, and there were men outside the jail laying in wait for such cases as this. But the good Samaritan in the form of the story-teller, outwitted the designing fiends, and Samanthy North went back safely to her home in Pineville.

The other two stories in this group are similar. They are told in Mr. Smith's virile

style, and they hold the reader spell-bound to the end. The tricks the law—as administered in some places by unscrupulous officials—plays in the lives of certain innocent people was never more strongly presented than in these short stories. There are many more stories in the book, stories with a lighter touch, which simply amuse without drawing so heavily on one's sympathies. Mr. Smith is an artist with a pen, and his characters are clean and convincing. The book as a whole furnished varied entertainment for a lover of short stories. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price \$1.50.)

Edmund Gosse, the editor of Appleton's "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," could not have selected a better authority to write the book on Arabic literature than Clement Huart, who holds the position of secretary interpreter for Oriental languages to the French government, and is professor at the Ecole des Langues Orientales in Paris. Professor Huart is an Orientalist of distinguished ability, and it is greatly to his credit that he has compressed so much important information in so small space. To one interested in the subject the book is fascinating, for Arabic verse is full of romance. In fact, Arab poetry sprang from the desert. Professor Huart tells us that the long caravan marches made with the slow-moving camels soon taught the Arabs to sing rhymes. He even noted, very soon, that as he hurried the pace of his recitation, the long string of camels would raise their heads and step out with quickened pace. This creature, stupid and vindictive though it be, is sensitive, to some extent, to music, or, at all events, to rhythm. Its four heavy steps gave the metre, and the alternations of long and short syllables in the spoken language gave the successive pulsations of the metre. This was the *hida*, the song of the leading camel-driver, the caravan. Thus we have the origin of the prosodic metre, unconsciously invented by the native genius of the Bedouin, springing from the necessities of the life in which his monotonous existence dragged itself out. The poetic subjects were few. There was the theme of the loved one, the remains of a forsaken camp and the struggles of a feud. The Arab had no epic feeling. He turned no historic or legendary events into mighty poems.

The Koran was revealed in bits and scraps, and the condition in which we have received it gives us but a faint conception of the manner of its composition. When it was finally edited, under Caliph Uthman, the chapters or suras were, with the exception of the first, placed in order according to their length—a purely artificial arrangement. The author gives but little space to "The Arabian Nights." He says that the book, as we now possess it, must have been drawn up in comparatively recent times, for it contains the stories of Qamar al-Zaman and the jeweler's wife of Mar'ur and his wife, Fatima, both of them belonging to the sixteenth century, and the tale of Abu Qir, the dyer, and Abu Sir, the barber, the most modern of all. The merit of having introduced us to "Arabian Nights" is the chief claim to glory of Antoine Galland, the French Orientalist. In fact, the whole book is filled with interesting information, "for are not the people who speak this language an ever fascinating subject for study? That they possess a literature rich in memoirs, biographies, collections of anecdotes, etc., is not surprising. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.25, net.)

Popular Science.

The great earthquakes are traced by a committee of the British Association to eight districts, of which seven are beneath the ocean. Five fringe the shores of the Pacific, one is in the Indian ocean, one in the West Indies, and the eighth is in the Caucasian-Himalayan region. Each of these earthquakes shook the entire earth, while the Pacific broke up into numerous arctic shocks. The earthquake movement is propagated around the globe at the uniform rate of about two miles per second, but through the earth the rate increases with the depth of about seven miles per second.

The great oceanic air in which we live is never at rest, some of its movements, like the trade winds—being remarkably constant. From observations during thirty years, Professor Hildebrandsson, as recounted in a British Association paper, has been able to calculate the average of the movements of the air in different parts of the globe, not only at the surface, but at the greatest heights. One of his most important conclusions is that the hitherto assumed vertical circulation between the Poles and the Tropics has no existence. He finds that above the thermic equator and the equatorial calms, according to the trade winds in the Northern Hemisphere and from the northwest in the Southern; this anti-trade does not pass the Polar limit of the trade, but deviates more and more to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern so as to become a current from the West over the crest of the barometric maximum of the Tropics, where it descends to increase the trade. The regions at the equatorial limit of the trade join sometimes with the trade, sometimes that of the equatorial calms, according to the season. The pressure of the air diminishes gradually toward the Poles, and the upper layers of air in the Temperate zones flow over the high pressures of the Tropics and descend there. The irregularities at the earth's surface, especially in the regions of the Asiatic monsoon, are due to the altitude of the lower or intermediate clouds.

Troublesome pests of the lawn are the common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and the fall dandelion (*Leontodon autumnale*). Owners of lawns and parks permit the spring cutting of dandelions for "green" and to the left in the Northern Hemisphere and to the right in the Southern so as to become a current from the West over the crest of the barometric maximum of the Tropics, where it descends to increase the trade. The regions at the equatorial limit of the trade join sometimes with the trade, sometimes that of the equatorial calms, according to the season. The pressure of the air diminishes gradually toward the Poles, and the upper layers of air in the Temperate zones flow over the high pressures of the Tropics and descend there. The irregularities at the earth's surface, especially in the regions of the Asiatic monsoon, are due to the altitude of the lower or intermediate clouds.

A highly finished "sun chariot," lately found in a moor of Seeland in Denmark is thought to be at least three thousand years old.

The most prized of the singing insects of Japan is a black beetle called "sumusumi," or "insect bell." Its singing resembles the dainty sound of a sweet-toned silver bell.

Mariners have been unable to determine latitude and longitude when the horizon was hidden, even though sun, moon or stars might be shining. Commander Campbell Heworth, C. B., has now made it easy to obtain the altitude of any heavenly body without seeing the natural horizon. He attaches to the sextant an artificial horizon, which consists essentially of a contact maker operated by a plummet and so adjusted that the circuit will be closed and a bell rung when a slit of the horizon glass is in contact with the observer's eye and the sensible horizon.

Olona, the textile of Hawaii, is found to have promising qualities. The plant belongs to the nettle family, it resembles ramie without the troublesome resin of the latter, and it flourishes in tropical forests at a height of two thousand feet. The fibre proves to be extraordinarily fine, light, strong and durable. A rope of ordinary size appears like silk and has the strength of a ship's hawser, and strands no heavier than wire are as strong as wire. Nets and fish lines resist the action of salt water, having been used for scores of years without loss of strength. Garments from the fibre have the delicate texture of silk, are practically indestructible, and may last a lifetime.

aining full of facts, beautifully illustrated."—*American Cultivator*, Boston, Mass.
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JAMES BROTHERS, Publishers
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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Certainly there has been very little weather during the past summer to make the sun freckle.

Harvard will probably recover, but the crimson head will long ache at the memory of David Amherst's little sling shot.

Who will march with Dowie and give us the magazine article? We have enough faith in the sincerity of the leader to believe that he will not do it himself.

It is difficult not to suspect in Fra Alberto's attitude toward college education that at the formative period, there was little pilgrimage toward some established centre of collegiate education.

The postal receipts of the Hub during September were two per cent. greater than in the September preceding. We hope this does not mean that there are two per cent. more Bostonians who have elected literature as a life work?

The Chicago manufacturer whose son has recently inaugurated a strike in his factory, wherein he was acting foreman, may well exclaim, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a son who has become president of a labor union!"

Will Boston establish a local branch of the Dyspeptic Club that has been organized at Jersey City. The method of the club is sympathetic. There are to be introspective papers discussing the individual dyspepsias, and the battle with the Demon is apparently to be conducted with method and purpose.

Apparently the officials of the Sagadahoc County Fair were inclined to view as a fake the strike inaugurated by the fakirs; but, as seen from a distance, the fakir brotherhood, two hundred strong in this instance, had rather the stronger position. A county fair without the fakir would be a good deal like a banquet without salt.

While the young men in Dr. Wiley's squad are sitting down to their diet of salicylic acid, they may take comfort in knowing that it is a favorite health food with the nitrosonomas and the nitrobarates, two interesting little bacteria now under investigation at the New Technology laboratory right here in Boston.

We are interested to note the advent of a new magazine which promises us just the "kind of fiction that appeals to the readers with red blood in their veins." Our own blood is—at least was the last time we cut our finger—quite red, and yet we have seen many stories described in just this fashion that did not all appeal to us.

The troubled depths of modern superstition are again stirred and brought to the surface by the arrest of a palmist in Chicago, believed to be the person wanted in Boston for larceny. The average intelligent citizen seldom realizes how many persons still make a comfortable living by methods that are supposed to belong way back in the dark ages.

Is the return of crinoline possible? Hardly any fashion of the past has been so ridiculed in the retrospect by both sexes, and yet Paris is sending out terrifying rumors. A French writer has recently said, looking back at the period when crinoline was the fashion, that he still curses the authors of a fashion that for five years utterly obscured French taste.

Truly these are democratic days when a prince of Persia may be sued by the Royal Dentist for the unprincipled sum of \$2000. The inventive lady of the "Arabian Nights" could hardly have imagined such a situation; even we of the Twentieth Century can scarce envisage the thought that Dr. Wagschal, the dentist in question, is something of a mad wag.

The times have taught humanity to take the ordinary testimonial with a grain of salt; we hesitate to be convinced when Mr. Corbett, over his own photograph, declares that some of his friends have been greatly benefited by such and such a familiar specific. But a testimonial from the Board of Trade still carries several tons of weight, and the Good Government Association is to be congratulated in having its purposes so publicly and warmly endorsed by that important body.

We are interested to note that the principal of a Western school announces that he is using the daily paper as a means of interesting his classes in geography. If he also interests them in getting the best out of the daily paper he will be doing a service, not only to his pupils, but to the paper also. One of the main sources of strength in adverse criticism of the press lies in the fact that its readers, as a mass, are not yet developed to the point of demanding a full allowance of genuine respect from those who conduct editorial policies.

In the Middle Ages there might have been more sympathy for the New Haven person who recently came near to murdering his better half because she would talk too much. In the Twentieth Century, however, impartial justice gives her the last word by sentencing the indignant husband to three months of bachelor meditation. What will happen if she says "I told you so" when he comes out, remains for the future to settle. The temptation will naturally be great, but we sincerely hope that she will find strength to resist it.

A New Haven clergyman comments as follows on President Hadley's recent address to the Spanish War veterans: "Dr. Hadley says: 'The civil war was the only way to remove the differences between the North and South. It was a process of surgery necessary to remove a dangerous disease.' Nice English that; nice language!" And then the reverend gentleman continues: "But it is not the peanut republic of Mexico abolished slavery without bloodshed." How, we wonder, would the speaker define his own English; and his own language?

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison's indignant protest against the Chinatown raid is something to be taken very seriously. It is one thing to carry out a law, even if the justice of the law is not universally admitted, but it is quite another for an ordinarily self-respecting community to see itself reflected in its daily papers very much in the character of an unusually large gang of hoodlums.

Nor is it altogether comforting to reflect that similar action would hardly have been taken against the descendants or representatives of any other nationality, except our own Indians.

The special poultry course at Rhode Island Agricultural College was the first of the kind, and is still one of the best. The writer, who was present at the first session, and also occasionally during subsequent years, has been pleased to note the steady improvement in system, equipment and grade of instruction, until it has become possible to pack a surprising amount of help and teaching into a six weeks course. It would almost pay to attend the whole term of the school just to hear "Father Isaac" Felch show the young folks how to judge and score pure-bred poultry, or to listen to J. F. Crangle while he "talks turkey" and answers questions by the score without the least doubt. An enthusiastic young man or woman may pick up points during such a course that might never have come to their attention even after years of practical work on their own account. It is just such a course as any farmer's son or daughter needs if interested in any branch of poultry affairs.

The proposed enlargement of the Erie canal system has been arousing decided opposition among the farmers of New York State. The cost would be enormous, even if not increased by political jobbery. The benefit would be shared by the whole nation, and the expense should be divided in some way and not saddled upon a single State. Something should be done. It looks as though Canadian cities were gaining business at the expense of New York, and chiefly by reason of the canal system of Canada. Montreal's exports have doubled in twenty years, while New York's have increased less than fifty per cent. Boston has suffered in like manner. A good canal from Lake Erie and the one projected to cross Cape Cod would bring Boston and Providence as well as New York within the line of inland navigation reaching away to the end of Lake Superior. Great enterprises of this kind should be managed by the national Government and carried on during times of business dullness, when the country would otherwise be full of idle and distressed laborers.

Saving Corn Fodder.

In conversing with quite a number of good farmers recently, I find that not a few have their doubts about the advisability of cutting up corn for fodder. They think it is too expensive a feed when cost of handling, husking and shredding is all footed up. I have noticed a number of new silos built this fall, and it seems that about all our farmers who are engaged in the dairy business now have them. It will undoubtedly pay any man who raises cattle to any considerable extent to build a silo.

But to cut up all the corn to make dry fodder for winter feeding, there is a question about its being the most economical feed, so far as roughage is concerned.

The cheapest and best way we have ever found for disposing of a part of the fodder crop is to feed it in the pasture field so long as nice weather lasts in the fall. Here winter begins in earnest about Thanksgiving, and stock is hardly ever placed in regular winter quarters before that time. Then we have October and November, if not a part of September, when fodder can be profitably fed out. The corn can be hauled as the fodder is needed, and if not all needed for fattening swine may be thrown in small heaps and in the barn or in pens out doors. Without rehusking the fodder is carted directly to the field, and enough can be scattered around to last several days, or it will be sufficient to make say two feedings a week.

The refuse of corn stalks thus left in the ground is a great protection to the blue grass, and will stimulate an early and vigorous growth the following season.

If the hay crop is short it is better, perhaps, to piece it up with fodder than to have to buy hay. But if fodder is not all fed out doors along in the fall it should be placed under shelter of some kind, for it doesn't pay to go out and dig it out of the snow or mud, cutting up the fields, and this when half the fodder is rotten. This season the labor problem has been a difficult one to solve on most farms, for men could not be had to cut up corn in many instances. Work the farmer can't do right along from one season to another with his regular farm force had better not be planned out too extensively.

Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow.

The largest hall in Glasgow seats about three thousand persons, but six thousand tickets had been issued to hear Mr. Chamberlain. The house was packed four hours before the time set for the meeting. When the ex-Colonial secretary appeared he received a tremendous ovation. The man of the hour of the British Empire, as he stood bowing his acknowledgments to the vast assembly, indeed a striking figure. Many had begun to fear that the strain of the past four years was telling heavily upon him, and that his extraordinary youth, in spite of sixty-seven summers, was rapidly disappearing, but it soon became apparent that this was not so. Mr. Chamberlain was the embodiment of stalwart vigor upon this occasion. Even his voice was fresh and youthful. There was no attempt at oratory, no striving after effect. His whole speech was delivered with great restraint, in a calmly argumentative tone, except when in paying a tribute to the greatness of the British Empire, he rose to real eloquence.

Mr. Chamberlain has often said of late that, if he were vouchsafed seven years more of life and health, he would guarantee to carry England with him in his tariff policy. But many of his ardent supporters think that he will triumph within three years from now.

Mr. Chamberlain's peroration was as follows: "I warn you, I urge you, I implore you to do nothing that will tend towards the disintegration of the Empire, not to refuse to sacrifice futile superstition and inept prejudice, and thereby to lose the result of centuries of noble effort and patriotic endeavor."

Shall We Ever Be Able to Fly?

The disaster that attended Darius Green and his flying machine seemed to have been repeated in some respects by the failure that attended the attempt of Mr. Manley to launch satisfactorily Professor Langley's aerodrome. The machine went down instead of forward and up, and sank in the waters of the Potomac only to come to the surface a wreck. It did not even float through the air with the greatest of ease for a short distance, as did the flying young man on the giant trapeze, for its machinery that was intended to imitate the soaring of a bird refused to work, as if nature had placed a



NEW SEEDLING HYDRANGEA "SUPERBA," GROWN BY M. H. WALSH. Awarded the Silver Gilt Medal at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

ban on the copying of her skillful devices. It was a costly experiment, this initial trip of the air ship, for \$50,000 of the appropriation of Congress for army, ordinance and fortification improvements was spent on the trial, to say nothing of the loss sustained by the Smithsonian Institution through the same cause.

Still neither Professor Langley nor Mr. Manley are discouraged. They still have faith in the final success of a machine built on the principle of the aerodrome, and faith often leads to victory. A great many inventors have met with discouragement at the outset, and by persistence have triumphed in the end, though it must be confessed, too, that thousands of inventors have seen their designs come to naught. But air ships are in the air, to use a current form of expression, and hundreds of people predict that their children will be practically familiar with profitable aerial navigation. Julian Hawthorne even goes so far as to say that it is imaginable that human beings will yet overcome the law of gravitation, and float at will through the encasing air, and that investigations into the finer qualities of matter may explain just what this thing is that we call weight so that we may be on the way of getting rid of it. In the Book-lover's Magazine Mr. Hawthorne says: "There is nothing in the muscular system of a sea-gull which can explain its remaining for hours, and perhaps for days, on the wing; and it may turn out that electricity or some sister power is keeping it up in a manner so simple as to escape detection. Why," he asks, in conclusion, "should not man walk on air, or cleave it with the speed of an arrow, without any material machinery whatever?" This flight of imagination is worthy of the writer's father, the great psychological romancer, and dreamers have been sometimes prophets, but we fear that Hawthorne's suggestions about the possibility of the atmosphere supporting flying men as the water supports floating or swimming ones are too extravagant to be seriously entertained. Nevertheless the vision of the hero of "Lockley Hall" may become measurably true, though none of us now on earth will live to see

"The heavens filled with commerce,
Argosies of magic sail;
Pilots of the purple twilight
Dropping down with silken bales."

Langley's first experiment was more successful than his second one, and perhaps his next attempt may be a happy verification of the saying about the third time that never fails.

Good Roads in the East.

For the last ten years the question of road improvement has received a good deal of attention from the legislatures in the Eastern States, notably in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Careful study of the road question in these States soon developed the fact that the counties and towns were doing little and in many cases nothing, and that the roads were gradually becoming worse instead of better.

In Massachusetts the idea was first conceived of having the State and local divisions thereof co-operate in the improvement of the roads. A State law embodying this principle was adopted in New Jersey about the same time as in Massachusetts, and for the last ten years remarkable progress has been made in these two States. Indeed, the principle of State aid has become so popular within the last few years that this same principle has been enacted into law in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and the idea is being carefully considered by the legislatures of many of the Southern and Western States.

M. O. Eldridge, Assistant Director, Office of Public Road Inquiries of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently made an inspection trip through the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. In an interview Mr. Eldridge had the following to say in regard to the road conditions in these States: "I am fully convinced, from my recent trip, that the roads which have been built in the East through the aid of the States and under the direction of highway commissions are the best roads in the United States, and are equal, if not superior, to the best roads in the world. This is due to the fact that these roads have been built under intelligent supervision, by skillful workmen out of the very best materials and with American road-building machinery; whereas, most of the roads that I have seen in the old country were built by hand, and have since been maintained in the same way. In spite of the long drought which prevailed throughout the New England States during the spring and summer the roads were firm and smooth, and although I personally inspected over five hundred miles of improved roads, I did not see a single one which had raveled or which had signs of wear from the recent dry weather. In the southeastern part of Massachusetts and along Cape Cod Bay, and in the southern part of Connecticut, the old roads were composed entirely of sand, but in spite of the dry weather the State roads built on these sand foundations are remarkably hard and smooth."

Mr. Eldridge was asked if he thought the people of the Eastern States who had already built some good roads, and who have

organized to continue the work along the present lines, would be willing to accept assistance from the general Government in building roads as provided for in the Brownlow bill?

"I believe," replied Mr. Eldridge, "that the people of the Eastern States are so enthusiastic on the subject of good roads that they would be glad to accept the co-operation of the Government. They have been building good roads for the past ten years, yet the work of completing the system has just fairly started. If the present plans and liberal appropriations are continued, it will take many years to improve all the important highways in these States, and consequently the people are anxious to secure any additional aid possible. The State highway commissioners of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey expressed themselves as being in favor of national aid, and believe that all the good roads people in the Eastern States are in favor of it."

Cranks and Publicity.

The publicity given to the doings of cranks is harmful, because it results in the multiplication of these pests, who are of no use in the world, except, perhaps, in the way of testing the virtue of patience among the saner part of the community. Pity, however, for their vagaries should not blind us to their possibility for doing harm. We doubt if such a thing as a harmless crank exists, though we hear enough about him in the newspapers. The man so designated only waits for a good opportunity to commit some desperate act that will give him notoriety. His vanity is abnormal, and, failing to get recognition in any other way, he resorts to deeds of violence to bring himself before the public. He does not value his own life much, and he is willing to endanger it if he can attain to the dignity of a martyr in the minds of people, who, in their loss of mental balance, are like himself.

Three of our Presidents have been slain, each one by a crank, and yet we seem to think that few precautions should be taken to protect the Chief Executive of the nation from deadly assault. Congress has failed to pass any measures that would result in better security for the head of the nation, evidently believing that it would interfere with republican simplicity to take anything like military precautions to secure the safety of the President on all occasions and in all places. In old times it was the custom in this country for visitors to walk into the offices of our public functionaries without ceremony and oftentimes without special announcement, but those days, with the rapid growth of the country, have passed, and now in very small communities can anything like this democratic system, or rather lack of system, exist.

Notwithstanding, however, the care that is taken to guard officials, they are often annoyed by persistent cranks who are seeking to obtain a cheap fame like that which Wilkes Booth sought when he took for his model the ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome. President Roosevelt has been recently disturbed in the White House by two or three vagrants, and it would have been wise if they had been turned out and dismissed to obscurity without letting the whole country know of their wild antics. They sought disreputable celebrity and they got it, and this may tempt others to follow in their footsteps. Man is an imitative creature at best. He wants to pattern after his fellows, and when he is a crank he of course imitates what is bad and extravagant. If his freaks were kept secret, his followers would be few.

Poisons.

Accidents are common in dealing with or getting rid of poisonous drugs; and in disposing of any poison no longer required, or about whose identity any doubts are entertained, care should be taken that they are effectually destroyed, or they may turn up again in unexpected fashion, and become agents for mischief. The writer remembers a case in which a stick of phosphorus was thrown out of the back door and forgotten for some time. Later on several hens were found dead, and these were boiled up with the wash for the pigs. Next, two fine sows were found to be ill. Nothing could be made of their symptoms; some hap-hazard treatment for their relief failed, and both died. A post-mortem examination was determined on, and as soon as the first one was opened the cause of the death was at once apparent—it smelled like a match factory. This led to an examination of the contents of the washtub, the remains of the poisoned hens were raked out, and finally the piece of phosphorus was found among the bushes into which it had been thrown.

Every bottle, tin or package ought to be distinctly labeled with the name of the drug it contains, and, if poisonous, with the word "Poison," preferably with the regulation label with red letters on a black or white ground. Labels will become defaced by the action of time and dirty handling, and damp will cause them to drop off, so that when necessary they should be renewed. A few "blank slips" and "poison" labels can be obtained from the chemist from which the farmer obtains his supply of drugs, or, if not, any slip of white paper, plainly written on with the name of the drug, and pasted or gummed on the package, is better than nothing.

All medicines should be kept in a special

cupboard, in a dry place, and under lock and key, and the key should not leave the custody of some responsible person, preferably the owner or somebody who understands at least something about the nature of the drugs. This is a useful plan, not only as a measure of precaution against the misuse of, or accidents with, poisons, but because nearly all medicinal agents deteriorate in quality by keeping in paper packets, or in a damp place, and many are entirely spoiled, and become practically inert, by exposure to a strong light, to the air, or in a damp place.

How to Use Nitrate of Soda.

The drift of advice at the present day is to recommend nitrate of soda as the best source from which the farmer can obtain nitrogen. This advice is based for the most part on the fact that nitrogen in that form is most readily available as plant food, the effect being seen on some crops within twenty-eight hours of its application, in the deeper green of the leaves, one of the striking effects of nitrogen food when incorporated in the plant.

The cause of this is, that whereas other forms of nitrogen have to go through quite a chemical change before they become available, nitrate of soda is the one form in which it exists as almost pure plant form. Now it is very generally known that of the three essentials in fertilizers, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, while the two latter are not leached by rain out of common tillage soils, the former, on the contrary, may be taken into solution by water and carried down into the lower strata beyond the reach of the roots of our annual crops, and be taken from our fields and mingled with the brook, or wherever the water finds an outlet.

In ordinary seasons this characteristic of the nitrogen element has not always an important bearing on the selection of a source for supply, as the rainfall is rarely so heavy in any shower as to carry it below the feeding ground of the roots of our vegetables. Yet in the economy of farming it is wise to bear this fact in mind and govern ourselves accordingly.

When buying our fertilizers it will be wise to ask from what source its nitrogen was taken, and to prefer those where it is not all from nitrate of soda, preferring that it should be partly from dried blood, bone, cottonseed meal or fish—in which form, without so available, it is less liable to be washed by heavy rains and become plant food for our crops in their more advanced stage of growth.

If our fertilizer is of the low-grade sort, which makes up the great bulk of those sold in the market, containing but two or three per cent. of nitrogen, there will be but little probability of its containing any nitrate of soda in its composition; what they have will be likely to come from dissolved bone.

The higher grade, those whose nitrogen runs up to five and six per cent., will be very likely to have the nitrate, and if the bags containing it have a moist look on the outside one may safely infer the presence of a large proportion of it. I have had the importance of the wisdom of knowing in what form nitrogen entered in various forms in fertilizers greatly impressed on me this season by some costly personal experience. I used a number of tons of a high-grade fertilizer on several crops which were planted the latter part of May; then came the remarkably heavy rains of June, the effects of which, as the results have proved, were to carry the nitrate of soda, which entered largely into its composition, down below the feeding ground of the crops to which the fertilizer had been applied. The result has been that I have had to replace the leached-away nitrate by a fresh application.

The advice, now often given, to make more than one application of the nitrate, advice founded on the results from carefully tried experiments made at our agricultural colleges, is every way excellent. For the future I shall prefer to buy a low-grade fertilizer and then purchase my nitrate separately, applying the latter to my crops as the season advances. As the nitrate will burn foliage, we must govern ourselves accordingly when applying it. With a twist of the hand we scatter it around the young cabbage and then cut it in.

J. J. H. GREGORY.

Quality of Holstein Milk.

An excerpt from a Chicago daily of late date containing a most unjust stricture on Holstein-Friesian cattle, has just been handed me; and, in the interests of justice, I ask space in your columns for a brief reply. The excerpt is headed "The Holstein Must Go," and the pertinent part is as follows:

"The Holstein cow was dragged into the pure milk campaign yesterday. Chief Milk Inspector Thomas F. Grady declared the milk from Holsteins lacking in nourishment. 'The Holsteins must go,' he said. 'The babies of Chicago demand it. The trouble with Holsteins is that they give a big quantity of milk, and that the quality, therefore, is inferior. Farmers should have Jerseys, Ayrshires or Durhams.'"

While Mr. Grady may be entirely familiar with Chicago ward politics, I have serious doubts as to his familiarity with dairy cattle; and I am sure that when it comes to feeding babies, a cow who recommends the Jersey cow—a cow giving small quantities of milk very much richer in fat than the milk of the human mother, milk so rich that it would induce dysentery at once—does not know what he is talking about. If a man were to choose a foster-mother to nurse his child, he would choose a strong, healthy woman, with plenty of vitality. If he must use the cow as a foster-mother, and can select himself, he will choose a strong, healthy, vigorous cow, of that breed which gives milk nearest in composition to the milk of the human mother.

The average composition of thousands of analyses of human milk shows less than three per cent. fat and nine per cent. of solids not fat. The average analysis of cows' milk the world over, cows with Jersey blood being excepted, is a little above 3.5 per cent. fat and 9.5 per cent. solids not fat. During the past two years alone more than 1200 Holstein-Friesian cows of all ages have been officially tested for a period of at least one week by the various State experiment stations, and with every milking thus tested the average per cent. of fat for all the milk taken in bulk is found to be 3.4 per cent.

It is thus seen that while the milk of the Holstein-Friesian cow exceeds the milk of the human mother considerably in per cent. of fat, the excess is not enough to be injurious to the children. Under the auspices of the Physicians and Surgeons Association of Chicago, there has been established at DeKalb, Ill., a large dairy for the production of certified milk for infants and invalids, the milk selling at wholesale for several times the price of common milk, and the cows used are almost entirely of Holstein-Friesian blood.

The city milk dealer will always assert that the farmer is at fault in the milk supplied, and is always demanding milk richer in butter fat. He wishes this, not that he may retail it as it comes in, but that he may skim off a part of the cream to sell as cream, and yet have fat enough left in the milk to pass inspection. The farmers and dairymen prefer Holstein-Friesian cows because they are large, healthy and vigorous, and give large quantities of most excellent milk, which averages much above the standard required; and if they can only get it in pure condition, and without watering or skimming, all city mothers will find in Holstein-Friesian milk health, strength and vitality for the little ones.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER.

Darien, Wis.

Cream Separation by Water.

Quite recently the dairy world has been considerably stirred up over the dilution system of cream separation, it having been sprung as something new, whereas it was known twenty-five years ago that cream could be raised quickly by thinning milk with water.

That all the cream can be separated by the diluting process, or practically all, there is no question. The principal objection to the system is the diluted condition of the skim-milk, it containing, as a rule, at least one hundred per cent. of water, which, of course, spoils it for drinking or any domestic purpose.

One would naturally think that milk diluted one hundred per cent. with water would be ruined for any use whatever, yet the writer has talked with some farmers who have practiced the diluting system, and they claimed that for feeding hogs they had just as soon have the diluted skim-milk as to have it pure. Their theory is that the hogs must have a certain amount of water any way, and a portion, or even all of it, can just as well be given to them with the milk as to be given clear.

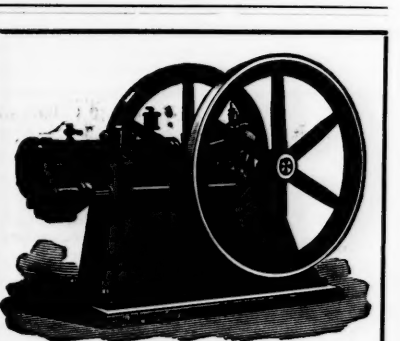
But here at the North where ice can be readily obtained, the Swedish system of cream raising can be practiced to good advantage, and then the skim-milk will be all one can care for with all the cream out of it.

There is also what may be called a combination of a modification of each of the above systems of cream separation that can be practiced when one has no ice or water cold enough for the practice of the Swedish system. This system calls for ten to twenty per cent. dilution with water.

F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Ia.

The successful fashion in which the "centres" of education have begun their experiment is yet another indication of the fact that many persons wish that they could go to school over again. And it is the possibility of just this point of view in later life that presents the hardest practical problem for those who would devise general educational systems.



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Our Homes.

The Workbox.

KNITTED SMILAX LACE.

Cast on 26 stitches, knit across plain.
1st row—Three plain (over twice, purl 2 together), hereafter called fagot, 12 plain, fagot, 1 plain, over, narrow, over twice, narrow, fagot.

2d row—Fagot, 1 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, making 2 stitches of 2 loops throughout; one plain, purl 1, 1 plain, fagot, 6 plain, slip 4 stitches on the left hand needle, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

3d row—Three plain, fagot, 2 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, 6 plain, fagot, 2 plain, over, narrow, 4 plain, fagot.

4th row—Fagot, 5 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, fagot, 12 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

5th row—Three plain, fagot, 6 plain, slip 4 stitches over 1 as before, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 3 plain, over, narrow, 3 plain, fagot.

6th row—Fagot, 4 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, fagot, 2 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, 6 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

7th row—Three plain, fagot, 12 plain, fagot, 4 plain, over, narrow, 2 plain, fagot, 8th row—Fagot, 3 plain, purl 1, 4 plain, fagot, 6 plain, slip 4 over as before, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

9th row—Three plain, fagot, 2 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, 6 plain, fagot, 5 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, fagot.

10th row—Fagot, 2 plain, purl 1, 5 plain, fagot, 12 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

11th row—Three plain, fagot, six plain, slip 4 stitches over as before, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 6 plain, over, narrow, fagot.

12th row—Bind off 3 stitches, 6 plain, fagot, 2 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, 6 plain, fagot, 3 plain. Repeat from first row.

INSERTION.

Cast on 22 stitches, knit across plain.

1st row—Three plain, fagot, 6 plain, slip 4 stitches over as in lace, over twice, 2 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

2d row—Three plain, fagot, 2 plain, knit and seam first loop, knit and seam second loop, 6 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

3d row—Three plain, fagot, 12 plain, fagot, 3 plain.

Repeat from first row.

EVA M. NILES.

Sharpness in Woman's Voice.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in an article on the sharpness of the American woman's voice, says:

"Parents and teachers are inexorably indifferent to the placing of voices of children. One of the most brilliantly educated young women of my acquaintance, a graduate with honors from several colleges, speaks with the voice of a startled parrot. After ten minutes her most instructive and interesting conversation becomes insupportable to one of sensitive nerves."

"The chatter of society women at teas and receptions is about as pleasant to the ear as the sound of a buzz-saw or the filing of edged tools."

"The nose, the head and the throat seem to produce the voices of most Americans. Rarely do we meet one who uses the chest tones, or whose voice seems to be the expression of the entire being. When we think of the wonderful things that are accomplished now in teaching the dumb and the deaf to speak, it ought to make us realize what could be done with a little effort to beautify the voices of those possessed of all their faculties."

"There are so many painful sounds in this mechanical and mercantile age which we are forced to hear, why not make a science of cultivating musical voices? A few moments given daily to exercises for that purpose will accomplish wonders in a few months. It is worth the effort."

"If you take two or three of the first lessons given singers, and practice these twenty minutes a day, your speaking voice will improve. Or if you lie on your back without a pillow, breathe deeply and repeat the vowels of the alphabet over and over, with chest tones, a few moments morning and night, your voice will grow mellower and sweeter."

"Before a little girl learns physiology or algebra, she should be taught to speak agreeably, since a woman's voice is often the only music in a home."

Discovery Bits.

Celery is easily kept in perfect condition for several days at our house. It is washed, then put in a canning bottle, sealed tight and set in a cold place. The tops will have to be trimmed off to allow its being put in the can.

The druggist in the family says that to remove a glass stopper from a bottle tip it to one side and hold a lighted match under the neck of the bottle till the bottle, but not the stopper, is hot. This expands the bottle so that the stopper may be removed. Or give the stopper a sharp tap with a knife, holding the finger on the opposite side to modify the jar.

"The proper way to dry woollens," says a large manufacturer of woollen goods, "is to hang the garments on the line dripping wet without wringing out at all. If dried in this way the shrinkage will be so slight as to be almost unnoticeable."

Camphor, as is well known, is useful in keeping away moths, but it should never be placed near seal skin, as it causes this fur to change color, producing streaks of gray and yellow.

Grind horseradish in a meat chopper; it beats the grating iron and there are no sore eyes.

Ham soaked in milk over night will be found exceedingly tender and sweet when used for breakfast the next morning.

Cake recipes which I use with a whipped cream filling I find are much too sweet. One cannot deprive the filling of sugar or it will be tasteless. I use from one quarter to one half a cup less of sugar in the cake. By the way, just dust a suspicion of salt in your cream filling before using it; the improvement is a big one.

Does any one know the comfort as well as the quickness with which some kinds of sewing may be done with the use of two needles? Now that shirring is coming into vogue two rows can be run in almost the same time as one, and in sewing a braid flat on the bottom of a skirt, a saving, both of time and of material, will be accomplished by the use of two needles.

A nice method of filling a rose jar is to dry rose leaves, lay in salt with spices such as cloves, cinnamon and cassia, and turn over the filled jar some choice cologne or pure alcohol. The spices may be left out and other sweet-smelling flowers substituted.

If the water is blue when cleaning windows, they will retain their brilliancy longer and polish much more quickly.

Some one ought to write an article upon

how to keep a teakettle clean, so few people ever wash them (on the inside), but keep putting water in with the water that has been standing in the kettle for no one knows how long a time. I think the kettle should be washed on the inside at least once a day, and fresh water put in every time it is to be used for tea or coffee. First pour out all the water that has been standing in the kettle.—Good Housekeeping.

The Nervous Child's Training.

A child born with a nervous constitution is to be pitied or envied, according as he has parents who do or do not know how to treat him. Character is made or marred, even more than we are wont to believe, by the training which the child receives, and the future of no child is more absolutely in the keeping of its father and mother than is that of the nervous child. By injudicious treatment such a child may be made to grow up a physical and moral wreck, at odds with all the world, while under wise management it may develop into one of the highest types of lovable man or woman—gentle, affectionate, sensitive, intellectual and dependable.

The nervous child is often difficult to manage, especially if the mother is impatient with its despondency or its irritability. Soodlings only increase the tension of its nervous system, and more severe punishment, such as a whipping and to its betterment, is often cruel in the extreme.

There are two types of nervous children—the active child, always on the go, inquisitive and acquisitive, but delicate as the mimosa leaf, shrinking back into itself at the first repulse or harsh word; and the pale, quiet, sensitive child, intelligent and thoughtful, but retiring. The child of the first type develops into the inventor, the active philanthropist, the promoter, the schemer, the adventurer, or the leader of criminals, according as his training has been wise or foolish. The child of the second type becomes the philosopher, the thinker, the man of letters, the poet, or the misanthrope, the sour recluse, and the plotter against society and government.

One great mistake in training a nervous child is to try to strengthen the nerves by opposition. A nervous child must be guided, not driven; if afraid of the dark it must not be forced to sleep in a closed room without a glimmer of light. It should not be laughed at for its natural timidity, but should be gently convinced by argument of the groundlessness of its fears. At the same time its physical constitution should receive careful attention. Tonics, good, digestible food, an open-air life, avoidance of long hours of study, frequent change of air and scene are all not only serviceable, but, one might say, indispensable in the transformation of the child of nervous disposition into the well-poised man or woman.—Youth's Companion.

"As Weak as a Cat."

Of all the animal adages founded on the mistake of a fact, "as weak as a cat" is the most absurd. Really the cat is a most muscular animal. The lion, the tiger and other so-called "big cats," as you already know, are of the same family with our common house pussy; we shall not speak of them further. "As weak as a cat" is applied to the house pussy; but to say "as weak as a kitten" is truer. One may then mean the new-born kitten which comes into the world blind, softer and more helpless-looking than even the blind puppy, but which, however, is not so helplessly weak as the puppy, the kitten having sharp claws which the puppy has not. You know so much of cats, do you not, young people?

The cat's muscles are extraordinarily large and powerful in proportion to the animal's size. Then, again, those muscles are attached to bones fitted together at such angles as to make "the finest system of springs and levers," says Dr. Huidekoper, "known in the whole group; the claws are sharper and are curved into stronger hooks than in any other mammal, and by the action of special muscles are withdrawn under the protection of sheathlike pads, that they may escape wear and injury when not in use." The slender, supple form of the cat makes it capable of the highest activity. The heavy boy, you may have noticed, is not always the strongest; the thin, active boy is the fastest runner and the quickest at games which need both strong and limber muscles.

The shoulder blade, the arm and the forearm, the thigh, the leg and the foot of the cat lie at what the veterinary surgeons call "closed angles." That peculiar conformation shows that the enormous jumps which the cat can take, to the envy of any athletic boy, are due to the great power and the closed angles of the joints; but the conformation of the legs makes the cat's stride a walk, a trot or a run remarkably limited. The cat moves, therefore, with wonderful quickness, but with no great speed. The boy who says he feels "as weak as a cat"—if he is at all like the cat—should be splendidly muscular. The truth is that, in proportion to the size of his body, he can never hope to be as strong as a cat.—Our Animal Friends.

How to Press Cloth.

When woollen cloth is to be pressed, but not washed, it is sometimes the question of how best to give it the dampness that will enable the hot iron to remove folds and wrinkles. Good results are to be had by wringing a sheet out of warm water, spreading it on a large table, arranging upon it the pieces to be pressed and then folding or rolling all in a bundle. After lying thus for several hours, the cloth is evenly damp, but not wet, and all creases and fold soften to the best possible condition for the ironing. The pressing rather than the ironing must be done slowly with irons not too hot nor too cool, moving them just fast enough to prevent one from printing its outline on the goods. Hot enough to scorch the wool, but not hot enough to scorch the wool, is right for the irons. Ladies' cloth treated thus loses every crease and the too clinging softness lent by wear. Thinner goods are handled the same way with success. The process, of course, is that followed by all tailors and called "sponging," except that no pressing follows the dampness of new cloth. It being merely spread smooth and left to dry.

How to Get out of Bed.

Don't jump up the first thing your eyes are open. Remember that while you sleep the vital organs are at rest. The vitality is lowered and the circulation not so strong. A sudden spring out of bed is a shock to these organs, especially to the heart, as it starts to pumping the blood suddenly.

Take your time in getting up. Yawn and stretch. Wake up slowly. Give the vital organs a chance to resume their work gradually.

Notice how a baby wakes up. It stretches its arms and legs, rubs its eyes and yawns and wakes up slowly. Watch a kitten



THE COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

From a recent sitting made by Elmer Chickering & Co.

wake up. First it stretches out one leg, then another, rubs its face, rolls over and stretches the whole body. The birds do not wake up and fly as soon as their eyes are open; they shake out their wings and stretch their legs, waking up slowly. This is the natural way to wake up. Don't jump up suddenly, don't be in such a hurry, but stretch and yawn and yawn and stretch. Stretch the arms and the legs; stretch the whole body. A good yawn and stretch is better even than a cold bath. It will get you thoroughly awake, and then you will enjoy the bath all the more.—Medical Talk.

The Care of Carpets.

A good layer of newspapers underneath the carpet will prevent all danger from moths which have a strong objection to printer's ink, and will not come anywhere near it to lay their eggs.

Fresh paper should be used every time the carpet is taken up.

Tea leaves, damp salt on newspaper that has been soaked in water and then squeezed dry and torn into small pieces are all very good for taking up the dust when sweeping, but tea leaves should always be rinsed in water before using, especially if the carpet is a light one.

Damp salt brightens and colors wonderfully if they are not at all faded or soiled. Remember that a carpet should always be swept the way of the nap. To brush the other way is to brush the dust in. Attend to all stains as soon as possible. If left, they gradually sink into the carpet and are much more difficult to remove than if done at once.

Domestic Hints.

FARINA BLANCHMANCHE.

For farina blanchmanche heat a quart of new milk to the boiling point, sweeten and flavor to taste. Dissolve a tablespoonful of moist farina in a little cold milk and stir into the hot milk, which should be cooked in a double boiler. When smooth and thick turn into small moulds or cups or emptied eggshells, and set in the icebox. When ready to serve turn out of the mould or peel off the eggshells, arrange in a glass dish surrounded with a border of berries or jelly, and serve with whipped cream.

GREEN TOMATOES AND ONIONS.

A delicious pickle may be made of green tomatoes and onions. Slice one peck of green tomatoes and half a peck of white onions. Put them in a press in layers of salt. In two days place them in a porcelain-lined kettle, and just cover them with onion vinegar. Add an ounce of whole cloves, one ounce of allspice, two ounces of mustard seed, and five large red peppers, shredded in small pieces. When all the pickles are scalding hot, pour them into stone jars, and when cold cover them tightly.

POTATO TO RICE.

Put into a frying-pan one-fourth of a pound of bacon cut into dice; when light brown take out and saute in the fat a small onion cut fine. Add one-half as much vinegar as fat, a few grains of salt and cayenne, and one-half as much hot stock as vinegar. Have ready the potatoes boiled in salt water. Remove the skins and slice hot into the frying-pan enough to take up the liquid. Add the diced bacon, toss together and serve.

PEPPER MINITS.

Boil hard for five minutes four cupsful of white sugar, one cupful of hot water, twelve drops of oil of cinnamon, twelve drops of oil of nutmeg. Pour into a bowl and stir briskly until the mixture begins to thicken. Then drop on a cold tin dish as fast as possible. A small teaspoonful of the candy dropped on the dish will make a lozenge as large as a half dollar. Do not place the lozenges so close together that they will run into each other, or they will not be a good shape.

RICE GRIDDLE CAKES.

For rice griddle cakes and honey roll a cupful of rice. When it is cold, mix thoroughly with one pint of sweet milk, the yolks of four eggs and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Add one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar and a little salt. Fold in the beaten whites of the eggs and bake on a hot griddle. As fast as baked, butter, spread with honey, roll up and serve hot.

HONEY CAKE.

To make honey cake melt a cupful of butter and mix it with two cupsful of strained honey, a tablespoonful of ginger, a grated nutmeg, a bit of lemon rind and a little flour. Dissolve a heaping teaspoonful of soda in a cupful of water and strain into the mixture. Then add flour till the mixture is stiff enough to roll out. Bake like gingerbread. This cake may be eaten warm or cold.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Onion sandwiches are said to clear the complexion. The onions must be sliced very fine and salted, then placed between the slices of bread and butter. Parsley is said to be an antidote to the hateful odor left on the breath by raw onions.

It is a mistake to throw away the salt and slush which remain in the freezer after the ice-cream has been made. The salt will do perfectly for the next freezing, and if some of it is still slushy and wet, use it for the top layer the next time the freezer is filled. The freezing process will be greatly hastened.

A French way of cooking eggplant is to cut small ones in halves, score the cut sides, brush with salt, pepper and olive oil, and boil until soft. Serve with a tomato sauce in which a small onion and a clove of garlic have been cooked. A little lemon juice, minced parsley and shredded anchovies are added.

Salt is said to be a preventive of festering in scratches, open wounds, etc. An American teacher in Porto Rico was surprised to see a

native who was clearing a tract of brush apply fine, powdered salt to his feet and legs. The scratches could not be avoided, but a pinch of salt could be depended on to keep them from festering, the man said. Contrary to common opinion, salt does not aggravate the painfulness of open wounds. The value of salt as an antiseptic is demonstrated by its general use as a preservative.

Green tomatoes, cut in halves, rolled in flour and fried in drippings are delicious for breakfast. After the tomatoes are fried pour all but a very little of the drippings out of the pan, add a desertspoonful of butter, and add slowly half of three-quarters of a cupful of rich milk. Pour this sauce over the tomatoes. Broiled ham accompanies this dish.

The dense pulp and heavy flavor of the banana is sometimes improved by mixing it with other more acid and watery fruits. A can of cherries in which the quantity of syrup overbalanced the fruit was improved recently by straining off the liquid and cooking dried bananas in it until they were transparent. Then they and the cherries were mixed.

If lemons show signs of spoiling or growing hard and horny, place them in water or enough water to cover them. Change every day or two.

Roquefort cheese can be kept fresh and moist by wrapping it in a cloth wrung out in brandy or wine vinegar and covering it with oiled paper.

To keep a Dutch cheese from moulding pour into it a little brandy and wrap in an oiled paper.

A few spoonfuls of sherry added to the bread stuffing of a squab is an improvement to the flavor.

Pure olive oil, mixed with a little glycerine, is recommended as a cream for massaging the face at bedtime. It feeds the tissues without yellowing the skin.

Fashion Notes.

Another spangled robe deserves description. It had a foundation of coffee-colored net, and the triple skirt was simulated by a series of shirred bands. There was a deep flounce of lace covered with iridescent spangles. Over these was a heavily embroidered design in the same spangles, the pattern being raised half an inch in places. The flounce was finished with a fringe of beads in the opals. The waist was spangled and had a fringed berth, and long lace sleeves were ribboned. There was a grille and a row of liberty ribbon in three colors, green, mauve and violet.

As for fabrics, there is no doubt that zibeline and the rough mixtures are far and away the best materials for street suits. The variety shown in these fabrics is almost endless. Zibelines come in so many colors and combinations that they furnish materials for severe tailors' suits, for dressy wraps, and for elaborate costumes. Among the novelty zibelines are seen spotted and "mud" effects, stripes, irregular figures and pepper and salt patterns.

For more elaborate gowns velvets and all kinds of pile fabrics are immensely popular. Chiffon velvet and panne velvet are seen in all the beautiful pale shades suitable for evening wear. These charming fabrics are made up more modestly than ever before, being shirred and ruffled and embroidered in the most extravagant manner.

Never were silks more lovely or more varied. There are a dozen new weaves, some of the richest showing disks and figures of velvet against the color of the ground or a contrasting shade. Many of the light-colored silks are woven with velvet figures, flowers and leaves of the natural colors. Martele velvets resemble embossed velvets, but have gone through a slightly different process, giving the pattern a vague, shadowy effect.

The first model gowns to be shown in the large shops are always light and elaborate gowns for evening wear. At the same time are shown evening wraps. There are plenty of tailor suits on exhibition at this season, but the greatest amount of space is given to the light gowns. The elaborate gowns for day wear are shown later—about two weeks before the Horse Show, which, in New York, means the opening of the season as far as clothes are concerned.

High girdles, bustle belts of satin or silk are seen on most of the imported models. Wide, long, narrow boleros. They, too, have long shoulders and novel cape-like sleeves, only half long, under which appear fluffy, billowy sleeves of lace or chiffon. The sleeve is an elaborate affair this year. Few evening gowns are made with the little strap over the shoulder that once constituted a sleeve. Elbow sleeves are the rule, and many low-necked gowns are seen with sleeves reaching to the wrist. They are made of lace or chiffon, whatever the material of the gown. The sleeves of some of the handsome long coats are so elaborate and so intricate in design as to defy description. For costumes the cape sleeve is most popular, and for gowns for ordinary wear the characteristic sleeve starts from under the shoulder garment with some fluffiness, forms a round below the elbow, is caught under a wide cuff, and is finished with an undersleeve of different material.

This week at several of the large stores important exhibitions of evening gowns were given. The general impression they gave was that much artistic effort has been expended in the manipulation of delicate materials, and many charming combinations of material never before attempted have resulted in quite original effects.

A pale blue tulle foundation slip was covered with a lovely gown of pale mauve net having a small white dot. There were innumerable ruffles, each being trimmed with scant ruffles of the narrowest ribbon, narrower than the ordinary "baby" ribbon. The waist was little more than a high girder of mauve liberty satin and a drooping bertha of the net. The girder had rounded ends and was trimmed all around with a ruffle of net. The front of the corsage had a trailing branch of very realistic white and mauve morning glories.

A similar gown, very youthful in its appearance, was of pink chiffon, with a deep blue yoke, lightly shirred. Below this was a wide band of

cream lace and an accordion plaited ruffle of the chiffon. This was edged with cream lace. A second band of lace and a deep ruffle of chiffon formed the skirt. Each of these flounces was edged with a pale blue satin ribbon over which trailed a vine of small pink roses and green leaves, the flowers of pink chiffon and the leaves of panne velvet. The waist was made of the lace bands, headed with the ribbon and the rose wreaths. The elbow sleeves were shirred at the elbow and edged with cream lace.

Pale blue chiffon velvet was combined with all-over Valenciennes lace in a high-necked dinner gown. A deep yoke of the lace was trimmed with shirred bands and straps of the velvet, all of which were edged with a delicate silk fagoting, making the adjustment of the heavier material to the lighter less abrupt than it might otherwise have been. The long shoulder effect was made by sleeve caps of lace, the full sleeves being in this instance of the gown material—rather an unusual thing. The skirt was full and was trimmed about the knees with a band about fifteen inches wide of lace, overlaid with velvet in a manner similar to the yoke decoration. A full flounce finished the skirt.

A very striking gown in a "sunset" arrangement of pinks and reds had a foundation of pink silk over which was an interlacing of white chiffon. All lace and transparent gowns have such interlinings. The upper half of the full skirt was of the palest pink chiffon, and the skirt shaded from this pale tint to a deep carmine around the hem, bands of velvet marking the increasing depth of tone. The waist was similarly treated, all the tones appearing in the folded grille.

Hardly a gown in the collection, in which these gowns were included, but showed the panache shade. Either there were three flounces or the triple effect was displayed in the trimming. A jetted lace robe over white tulle had three circular attached flounces, the main body of the material being lightly powdered with jet and steel spangles. Around the bottom of each flounce was a heavy pattern border of jet in large scallops. At the hem these scallops fell over an under flounce composed of alternate frillings of black and white chiffon.

Two trimmings were especially prominent—fringes and flowers, the latter made of chiffon or ribbon. The ordinary artificial blossom used on fringes did not appear at all. Nothing could be more lovely than these fragile flower decorations. They are wonderfully realistic, and yet have a conventionality that robs them of all obviousness. One gown was trimmed around the skirt with two rows of lilies of the valley, the green parts of the flower made of chenille and panne velvet and the blossoms of chiffon. Another had tiny morning glories of pink, mauve and white ribbon, and another still had a corsage decoration of sweet peas made of velvet and chiffon.

The evening coats do not show much variety from last year's models except in the sleeves. They are handsome, on the whole, than they have ever been before. Nearly all those shown in the openings were white or very light in color. All are long, three-quarters length being the rule; they are very loose, and the sleeves are enormous. The only variation is an occasional Russian coat belted in at the waist line. A white uncut velvet coat of this description attracted attention. It was almost covered with a heavy embroidery of chenille in the shape of a large, open flower, and there was a crush belt of the velvet, and there were narrow borders around the collar revers, hip pockets and the flowing sleeves of ermine, snow white, without the black tails usually seen on ermine.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The World Beautiful.

Lillian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

By love, we

Draw the breath of Eternity;

Serve thou it not for daily bread,—

Serve it for pain, and fear, and need,

Love it, though it hide its light.

By love behold the sun at night,

And if thou shouldst forget

More enamoured, serve it yet,

Though it hate thee, suffer long,

Put the spirit in the wrong."—Emerson.

St. Paul defines the way by means of which one passes from death into life; from inertia into exhilaration and energy; from gloom into glory; from darkness into radiance, and he suggests it in the sentence,—

"We know that we have passed from death into life because we love the brethren."

The very infrequency of life is described in these words. The entering into the will of God, with joyful acceptance in each recognition, the abiding in the Divine Life,—all find their absolute touchstone and test in the degree of love given in every contact and every relation of life. The intense

affection that St. Paul throws on this state of love,—as the condition of passing from death into life, is no undue emphasis. Love, good-will, work their miracle. The divine transformation is wrought.

This trend of thought, however true in the abstract; however unqualified shall be the general assent to its meaning, is of little worth unless impressed into daily service and lived in all the combinations of the average, daily conditions of life. The present world is the spiritual world, and all the problems of our lives are spiritual problems. These are not solved in seeking merely that which is best, or most prosperous, or most enjoyable for one's self. The interest of all the other persons concerned enters as a factor into every combination of human affairs, and this interest is only discerned by the illumination of love.

The story of life moves onward by perpetually recurring events, grouping themselves in different combinations, and whose purposes and progress transcend human power. It lies with one to recognize these; to discern their inner meaning; to take the lofty, noble and generous view, and by that view to co-operate with the Divine power that causes and over-rides these series of events into ultimate realization. The astronomer discovers how the planets of a solar system have their appointed orbits of movement; he discovers how the vast solar systems themselves, in their infinite number, move through infinite space in perpetually new combinations and configurations. The story is carried on in all the starry spaces. So, to an observer of life, the scene becomes an animated panorama whose springs of action transcend human power. The miracle is ever present. The disaster, the tragedy, the fortunate incident, the joy, come and go, irrespective of individual control. And still, man enters into this moving panorama consciously and intelligently, in just the degree to which he is spiritually developed. All these forces are spiritual forces. They manifest themselves in events and occurrences; they are the handwriting on the wall. The divine life is the only reality, and only so far as one has come to living in this life—which is the life of love—has he, in himself, any reality. This life of love is not conditioned upon appreciation.

"If you serve your friend because it is fit for you to serve him," says Emerson, "adhere to your own act." The lofty spirit is not seeking praise, or expressions of gratitude. It is content to do that which seems just and right and true and helpful, and leave the results to take care of themselves. Regarding this law of love,—

"Serve thou it not for daily bread, Serve it for pain, and fear, and need, Love it, though it hide its light, By love behold the sun at night."

There is indeed no miracle that this law may not work; "beholding the sun at night" or any other transformation. Nor is Emerson at variance with the only true leading when he enjoins,

"If the law should thee forget, More enamoured, serve it yet."

Serve it, indeed, with such unswerving devotion, such absolute consecration of faith, that any failure of result even "puts the spirit in the wrong." For in this line Emerson touches a very subtle truth. There are not wanting experiences in life when the utmost endeavor to follow a high ideal seems to produce disastrous consequences. One gives of his best and he receives the worst—or what we crudely call the worst. The man who has been honest and faithful and industrious, suddenly loses whatever fortune he has thus amassed, and apparently by no conscious fault of his own. The man who has given friendship and faith finds his gifts misunderstood, misapprehended, distorted. He has followed the law,—but to what end?

"If the law should thee forget, More enamoured, serve it yet."

If he shall "suffer long" let him "put the spirit in the wrong" by his infidelity to the all that is holy and sacred in the conduct of life. For the divine qualities are alone eternal, and allying one's self with those that can no more fall than can the stars in their courses.

The Brunswick, Boston.

Brilliantes.

